

S1 Appendix: Classification of conflicts of interest

Conflicts of interest can be individual or exist through institutional affiliations:

- Individual COIs. Types of individual COI include financial, intellectual and personal COIs.
- Types of institutional COI include financial, intellectual and cultural COIs.

Part 1: Classification of individual financial COI

Part 1a: Individual financial COI with direct financial benefit

<p>Definition:</p> <p>Individual financial COI with direct financial benefit arises from any payment, research funding, consultancy, advisory board membership, and the like from the manufacturer of a drug or device or service under consideration. This type of COI may involve the individuals themselves, their families or a business they own. Typically, a timeframe of three to five years is considered for these COIs.</p>	
Grant	<i>There could be a differentiation whether the grant is going to the investigator or to his/her institution. Types: grant; salary for research; contract; fellowship; unrestricted educational funding; peer-reviewed grant funding</i>
Employment	<i>Types: former employment; current employment; stipend; salary</i>
Personal fees (other than employment)	<i>Types: honoraria, royalties, fees for consulting, lectures, speakers' bureaus, expert testimony, presentations, editorial work, manuscript preparation, trial involvement. management, educational support, production of books, article research, scientific meetings, entertainment, gift, charitable contribution, other affiliations (e.g. advisory board, steering committee membership, supported by another party for holding a chair at one's institution)</i>

Non-monetary support	<i>Types: travel paid; writing assistance; administrative support; food and beverage</i>
Study supplies/services	
Patent(s)	
Stocks, bonds, stock options, other securities (e.g. equity)	
Other forms	

Part 1b: Individual financial COI with benefit through professional status

<p>Definition: Individual financial COI with benefit through professional status arises when an individual is "engaged in a specified activity as one's main paid occupation" or "a member of a professional group of individuals".</p>
<i>e.g. an author that is a dietician conducts a study looking at advice vs. no advice from a dietician; an author that provides colonoscopy services; an author that works at a warfarin clinic</i>

Part 2: Classification of individual intellectual COI

<p>Definition:</p> <p>Individual intellectual COI arises when an individual participates in scholarly activities related to the issue under consideration, or when an individual has taken a position or has an opinion and expresses it in a statement publicly. Such activities may result in an emotional attachment to a particular interpretation of evidence or position regarding optimal course of action.</p>	
Participation in primary studies	<i>e.g. randomized controlled trials; case-control studies, observational studies, qualitative studies</i>
Participation in secondary studies	<i>e.g. systematic reviews</i>
Participation on guideline panel	<i>e.g. Chair of American Heart Association Get With The Guidelines Steering Committee</i>

Public expression of opinion	<i>e.g. textbook; review article; editorial; presentation</i>
------------------------------	---

Part 3: Classification of individual personal COI

Definition: when an individual has personal opinions or conditions that concern one's private life, relationships, and emotions rather than one's career or public life.	
Beliefs (religious, political, philosophical)	<i>e.g. an author against organ donation or abortion attributed to personal religious beliefs</i>
Personal characteristics (gender, age, race, physical/psychiatric condition, sexual orientation)	<i>e.g. an author with a physical disability conducting a study on the benefit of physical rehabilitation</i>

Part 4: Classification of institutional financial COI

Part 4a: Institutional financial COI with direct financial benefit to the institution

Definition: Institutional financial COI arises when an institution, to which an individual belongs, has a relationship with the manufacturer of a drug or device or service under consideration. Such institutions include academic medical centers and professional societies.	
Seeking and receiving gifts, endowments, or grants from companies, for example, a gift of an endowed university chair	<i>Types: grants for research/fellowship/salary support; merit awards; endowments; patent funds; educational fees; funds for author activities (speaker fee, consultancy, honoraria, board membership, testimony, writing); funds for drug/equipment supplies</i>
Conduct of research within the institution that relates to the issue under consideration and could affect the value of the institution's patents or its equity positions or options in biotechnology, pharmaceutical, or medical device companies	
Senior officials who act on behalf of the institution have personal financial interests related to the issue under consideration	



Part 4b: Institutional financial COI with benefit through increasing services provided by the institution

Definition:
when an institution employs professionals who advocate for clinical services related to the issue under consideration but don't provide those services themselves.

Part 5: Classification of institutional intellectual COI

Definition: Institutional intellectual COI arises when an institution/organization, to which an individual belongs, focuses or funds research on a specific topic, or arises when an individual (paid employee or unpaid member) belongs to an institution/organization that clearly advocates for the issue under consideration.	
Institution participation in research	<i>e.g. an author works at a hospital which is enrolling participants in a trial on a certain topic; an author is a member of an organization that has a research focus on a certain topic</i>
Institution advocacy when the institution:	<div><div>1.</div><div>is an advocacy group that clearly advocates for the issue under consideration</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>has advocacy related to the issue under consideration as part of its mission, objectives, work, or stated position (i.e. position statement, editorial, blog, amicus brief, or legislature or legal testimony)</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>shows "public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy"</div></div> <div><div>4.</div><div>has senior officials who act on its behalf and have COI related to the issue under consideration</div></div>

Part 6: Classification of institutional cultural COI

Definition:

Institutional cultural COI arises when an individual (paid employee or unpaid member) belongs to an institution/organization that has a specific cultural identity (e.g. catholic university).